

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

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weeks—25 cts. per s. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

Vol. XV

No. 4.

POETRY.

SONNET.—From the *Amulet*.
Oh! for the time—the happy, sinless time
When first we murmur'd forth our infant
prayer.
Listen'd with reverence to the church bells'
chime—
Gaz'd on the sky, & deem'd that God dwelt
there!
That time is past—burden'd with sin and
care
No more we hear those holy deep-ton'd bells;
But as their echo trembles on the air,
So in our sorrowing minds remembrance
dwells.
Rising reproachful from the deepest cells—
Breathing of those fine days ere passion's
sigh,
Remorse and sorrow (sad the tale she tells)
Polluted the petition sent on high;
When we knelt sinless—and our God alone
Was in the prayer that rose to his Almighty
throne.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

There is a feeling of the heart,
A thought within the bosom's swell,
Which Woman's eyes alone impart—
Which Woman's blush alone can tell!
Man may be cold in love's disguise,
And feel not half the flame he speaks!
But Woman's love is in her eyes—
It glows upon her burning cheeks!

MISCELLANY.

William IV.—In a letter received from London is this paragraph of the King of England:

"Our good King William seems to be quite as much of a citizen King as his new Majesty of France, or Farmer Jackson. He tells the sentinels about his palaces—to be off—he can take care of his own things without the help of soldiers." He rides about Brighton in a fly called off the stand. And his Queen tells the maid servants that they must doff their finery and wear aprons."

It is sometimes amusing to notice the consequence and importance attached to some of the simplest sayings or actions of a man who has happened to be born a prince. There can be no particular objections to such a notice as the above, which goes to show a common place familiarity in a sovereign—which is there considered a peculiarity. Any thing which illustrates the private and personal character of a man high in power, is certainly interesting, and even important—for the policy of his public measures partakes largely of his personal character. But to what a ridiculous extreme is this fawning spirit carried! If this Majesty "crosses his royal legs"—it becomes matter for a newspaper paragraph. If his majesty uses an Italian snuff-box—the public must know it. If his majesty takes a ride exactly as every other gentleman does every day—all the daily papers publish it. And if his majesty should condescend to stop in the streets, without attendants, and say to any private man—"this is a very pleasant morning,"—it would be contained in the letters of a dozen correspondents for publication in some foreign journals. We remember hearing that Jefferson, soon after his inauguration, arrived in Baltimore, and after dismounting at Barnum's Hotel, actually led the horse himself, by the reins, and tied him to the post. This became a topic of general remark—for nearly every body thought it absolutely wonderful!—Nor. Herald.

The celebrated John Jay once said, in speaking on the necessity of abolishing Slavery in New York, "I believe that God governs the world, and that in his court, as well as ours, it is necessary in asking for equity, to do it."

BOSTON, Nov. 3.

Infant fondness for music.—We witnessed some evenings since at a friend's house an astonishingly early display of a propensity for music, in an infant child only six months old. His mother would place him in a low chair in such a manner as to prevent his falling out and injuring himself, whilst his father played some lively air upon a violin; at the first motion of the bow the child's face lit up with smiles, and as the music continued, he would shake his little arms and feet as if beating time to the measure; the more rapid the movement of the air, the quicker became his motions, until we felt almost compelled to request his father to desist, lest excessive exertion should throw the infant into convulsions.

During the whole time, he kept his eyes steadily upon his father in an ecstasy of delight. When the music ceased, and the father removed from the place where he had been standing to put up the violin, the child would follow him with his eyes, a look of admiration, as if he were for a repetition of the sweet sounds which had inspired him.

Transcript.

We have had an opportunity of conversing with several gentlemen recently returned from England, and who have rode upon the Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way—from the representation of these gentlemen, the highest degree of excitement and even enthusiasm prevails to pervade all classes of people in England, in relation to these roads, and many extensive ones.

are contemplated; several of the Canal proprietors have sold out their rights to Companies, who are about to change these works into Rail ways, and no doubt remains there that a general system of Rail-roads will at no distant day intersect every part of the Island.

It is stated by these gentlemen that on a part of the line, the cars travel at the rate of about 30 miles the hour, yet such is the ease of the motion, that the traveller scarcely perceives its rapidity, except when he meets a car travelling in a contrary direction, when the parties passing each other at the rate of nearly 60 miles per hour, are made sensible of the velocity at which they are going.

The receipts on the road, although the Company had not commenced the transportation of produce, is at the rate of about one hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, and was increasing. The transportation of merchandise would, it was expected, double this receipt, and the stock, though limited to a dividend of 10 per cent per annum, was selling from 100 to 110 per cent above par.

Bull. Gaz.

Rapid Travelling.

—Mr. Stevenson, an Engineer, on the late sad occasion of the accident which happened to Mr. Huskisson on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, in England, travelled for his relief, in the Southampton Engine, at the rate of thirty-six miles per hour.

From the Texas Gazette.

A young man about 22 years of age, arrived in this colony a short time since under a fictitious name. He died about a fortnight ago, near Brasoria; on his death bed he confessed that his real name was Frederick T. Wilson, that he was a native of Virginia, and had fled from the United States for Murder!

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

New ECHOTA, Oct. 30.—The two Houses of the General Council of the Cherokee Nation adjourned last Tuesday evening, after a session of little more than two weeks.

During the latter part of the first week of the Council, a gentleman by the name of Bogan, from Gwinnett county, Georgia, was at this place engaged, as he said, in taking the census under an act of Congress. As this act and the Constitution of the U. S. expressly exclude Indians not taxed, we felt very little inclination to give in. He met but a poor success here. It appears on his return home, he was arrested by the U. States' troops, after being stabbed in the breast with a bayonet. This was done at Phillips's, on the Alabama road, where, we are told, he spoke rather harshly on the conduct of the troops towards the intruders, declaring that he would not allow himself to be taken by them, for they were but a set of robbers—that if they did take him, he would take them in turn, by collecting the militia of Gwinnett county, and if one county would not do, he would muster six. A Lieutenant heard all this, and soon after had him arrested. So the report goes, which we presume is substantially correct. It appears Mr. Bogan has been up to his words in some respects, for a gentleman who left Laurenceville last Monday says, that a company was about to be formed in the county of Gwinnett, for the arrest of those men by whom he was taken. We shall soon know the result.

The crisis in the Indians' fate is rapidly approaching!

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 6.

The joint committee on the state of the Republic have begun to report their proceedings. The first report they have made is, on the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power by the Cherokee Indians. With the report a bill is introduced, the provisions of which are:

The 1st section forbids any person or persons, warriors or chiefs of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to cause the meeting of any Council or other legislative body of said Indians. The penalty for the offence is confinement in the Penitentiary for four years.

The 2d section forbids any person or persons to hold courts for the purpose of hearing and determining cases, involving process, &c. Pen. 1/2, four years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The 3d section forbids any ministerial officer to exercise any power from my court in the Cherokee tribe, &c. Pen. 1/2, four years imprisonment in the jail, or in the Penitentiary, not longer than four years.

The 4th section makes it penalty of four years confinement in the Penitentiary for any person to confederate or attempt to confederate, the property of any Indian, in consequence of his endeavoring for emigration, or offering to entice for emigration, &c.

The 5th section allows the headmen or chiefs of the Cherokee to meet any agent or commissioner of this State, or of the U. States, for any purpose whatever.

Recorder.

THE TARIFF.

FROM NILES REGISTER.

POLITICS FOR FARMERS.

[Concluded.]

MANUFACTURES OF IRON.

This is a leading interest in the U. States, and a great supporter of the home market, as every *farmer* in the neighbourhood of iron works knows. The following shows that decreased prices have invariably followed increased duties. As to iron manufactures, no patriot will contend that we should be dependent on any foreign nation for them—they are essential to the independence of our own—and are without substitutes.

The first encouragement was given to rolling iron by the tariff of 1816, when the duty was fixed at \$30 per ton, and so it remained until 1824, when it was raised to \$37 per ton.

In consequence of the act of 1816, fifteen new rolling mills were immediately erected, without including the new establishments west of the mountains—and

Sheet iron and boiler plates, (better than the English,) which sold for £1 80 the ton, 8 or 9 years ago, may now be had for 130 or \$140 the ton. We speak always of wholesale prices. Rolled round iron has had the same reduction in value.

Small hoop iron, (a new manufacture,) protected by a duty of 3 cents per lb. by the tariff of 1828, and which sold for \$150 a ton a few years ago, is now selling for \$120 a ton.

Braziers' rods, which had never been made in this country until protected by the tariff of 1828 with a duty of 3½ cents per lb. and were sold at \$150 a ton, or six and two-third cents a pound, now sell for \$135 a ton, or six cents per lb. though taxed 3½ cents per lb.

Cat nails were 8 cents per lb. in 1821, and had an average value of 7 cents until 1828, now sell for 5½ cents per lb. If the duty is a tax, the value of the nails is only half a cent per lb.

These, and such as these, are the articles of iron best protected—and they show a general decline of about 25 per cent, or one fourth in price, as compared with their value previous to such protection. On hammered bar iron, the duty was 45 cents the cwt. in 1816, raised to 90 in 1824, at which it remains. It was worth (the superior qualities) \$100 the ton, a few years since, and now sells for only \$55—a reduction of 15 per cent, because of the domestic competition excited by the tariff.

MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

The duties laid upon foreign wool was from five to six cents—a duty of 250 cents per cwt. was laid upon it by the tariff of 1824, and the present selling price is 3½ to 4½ cents per lb.

Glauber salts had a regular demand at four cents per lb.—2 cents per lb. duty was levied by the tariff of 1824, and the present price is 2 cents per lb. the exact amount of the duty.

Epsom salts had a steady price at 8 cents per lb.; a duty of 5 cents was laid upon them, and any quantity may now be had for 4½ cents per lb.

Refined salt petre was from 12 to 14 cents per lb. before the tariff of 1824, when a duty of 3 cents per lb. was put upon it—it fell to 9 cents, and may now be had for 8 cents.

There is a duty on copperas of 2 cents per lb. the present selling price is 2½ cents per lb.

GLASS AND GLASS WARES.

Such window glass as sold for \$15 the 100 sq. feet in 1816, may now be had for 7 dollars and 50 cents, or one half the old price.

Glass and glass wares generally are more than one half less the price that they were before protection was extended to them, and we are thankful that they were really protected.—All mixtures of cotton and wool are much cheaper.

The Welsh plains, which averaged at least 65 cents a yard, previous to the tariff of 1824, fell to 60 cents, on the increased duty, as soon as certain of our factories were put in operation. And the article known as "Canton cloths," a much more valuable one than the "Welsh plains," sold last year at from 56 to 60 cents.

Their price has since advanced, because that the stock of foreign coarse wool is exhausted, and there is no domestic supply. Negro cloths, such as in 1825, 6, 7 and 8, sold for 27 cents—and, because a gift, last year, for 22 cents—now sell for 42 cents—for the reason assigned.

The south imposed the duty on coarse wool, and will pay it.

It is difficult to fix a determinately descriptive quality of cloths, and so not easy to make out a clear comparison of prices; but it is manifest that their cost has generally declined with the increase of duties on them. The fact is that the manufacturer of a yard of cloth in the United States, now costs less than in England, because of new and improved machinery, not used in the latter country, & which, perhaps, cannot be used, because of the great number of persons that it would throw out of employment.

The difference in the cost of a yard of both made in the United States and in England, may be seen in the difference in the cost of the wool and dye-stuffs used—for the protection of farmers and ploughmen.

As far as we can learn, the average of other duties, so far as to certain articles produced by us in reasonable quantities, is as follows:

Very coarse and very fine wools and fabrics, 1/2 to 1 cent per yard, costing 1/2 to 1 cent per lb. the exact amount of the duty.

Coarse and very fine wools and fabrics, 1/2 to 1 cent per yard, costing 1/2 to 1 cent per lb. the exact amount of the duty.

Medium wools and fabrics, 1/2 to 1 cent per yard, costing 1/2 to 1 cent per lb. the exact amount of the duty.

Fine wools and fabrics, 1/2 to 1 cent per yard, costing 1/2 to 1 cent per lb. the exact amount of the duty.

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VIBNDUE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, 2½ miles from Gettysburg, on the Black's Tavern Turnpike, on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Horned Cattle, &c.
Hogs, Ploughs, Harrows, Hay by the ton, and a variety of other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and conditions of sale made known by

JAMES HAMILTON, &
JESSE HAMILTON.

At the same time and place,
Will be Offered for RENT,

The Farm,
late the Estate of Wm. Hamilton, dec.
JAMES BLACK, } Adm's.
JESSE HAMILTON, } Nov. 2.

LOSP.

ON Monday the 25th ult. on the State Road, between Mr. Gulden's and Gettysburg, a

PLAID CLOAK,
with a cat-skin on the collar. Whoever has found said Cloak, and leaves it at the office of the "Sentinel," shall receive One Dollar for his honesty.

Nov. 2. 31

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg,
November 2, 1830.

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

Two and an half per cent. on the Capital Stock paid in—which will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after the 8th inst.

J. B. MCPHERSON, Cashier.

Nov. 2. 31

Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Road Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

One Dollar & Fifty Cents, on each Share, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 1st of December next.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

Nov. 2. 31

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE TWENTY-FIRST CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 20th of Nov.

Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Bullets.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$20,000	10 do	300
1 do 10,000	20 do	200
1 do 5,000	20 do	150
1 do 4,000	40 do	100
1 do 3,000	168 do	50
1 do 2,000	112 do	20
8 do 1,000	2240 do	10
6 do 500	1540 do	5
10 do 400		

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1 " 1,000 "

1 " 500 "

1 " 300 "

And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, AND 10.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9. id

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 20.

32 65 13 2 50 60 54 35 61 45

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE

Christian Almanac,

for 1831,

Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Gettysburg, Nov. 2. 31

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Nov. Term, 1830

Henry Muntonff vs. Elizabeth Muntonff and John Muntonff.

Administrator of George Hartzell, deceased, vs. Henry Hartzell.

Cornelius Lotz vs. G. Bercaw, Executor of Peter Bercaw, who was Executor of G. Bercaw.

Samuel Osburn vs. same defendants.

Samuel Morthland, Samuel Comly and Jesse Comly vs. Thos. Thornburg's Admir.

John Hildebrand's Admir vs. Jas. Bell, co-obligor with A. Campbell.

The same vs. Alexander Campbell, co-obligor with James Bell.

Andrew Little, use of Wm. Young, vs. Casper Shaebrook's Admir.

O'Brien and Kendal vs. Wm. E. Camp.

GEO. WELSH, Prothly.

Oct. 26. 31

if

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

ADAM PLUM,

deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Rebecca, intermarried with David Knoose; Philip Plum; Adam Plum; Susan, intermarried with David Hoffman; John, Christian and Michael Plum—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 5. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty—before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

JOHN ERISMAN, deceased, to appear at this Court, to accept or refuse to accept the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer:

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: Christian Erisman; Matilda, intermarried with John Moose; Maria, intermarried with Humerick Hostetter; Susanna, intermarried with Andrew Moose; John Erisman; Jacob Erisman; Abraham Erisman; Daniel Erisman; and Henry Erisman—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of November next, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

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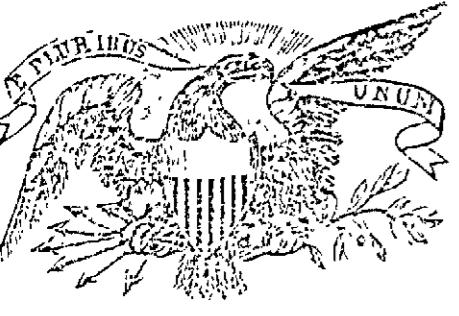
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ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 23.

ROBERT SMITH, Esq., was, on Monday last, re-elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg.

A National Convention of the friends of Mr. Clay, and the "American System," is proposed, to be held at Washington City during the coming winter or next summer—to devise ways and means to promote the election of this great champion of the "System."

The trial of Joseph J. Knapp, at Salem, Mass., as an accessory to the murder of the Hon. Stephen White, has just been concluded. He has been found guilty, and sentenced to Death.

George Crowninshield, another implicated person, has been acquitted of the capital charge; but has been indicted for a conspiracy to murder.

Mr. Throop's majority over Mr. Granger, as Governor of New-York, appears to be about \$3,000.

Treaty with the Sublime Porte.—Charles Rhind, Commissioner to Turkey, arrived in the brig Phœbe Ann, from Smyrna, bringing with him an important Commercial Treaty negotiated by him at Constantinople with the Sublime Porte, which we understand is highly favorable to this country. This is the first Treaty ever negotiated between the two governments. Mr. R. speaks in the highest terms of the treatment he received from the government, and the friendly disposition manifested towards this country.

Mr. R. has brought out, with him four elegant Arabian horses which he obtained at Constantinople.

Daily Advertiser.

From Texas.—A Texas paper of Sept. 25th remarks: The Indians on the east of the Mississippi, are driven like dogs from the graves of their fathers, and huddled together on the northern frontier of Texas, ready to pass over and occupy the whole country. It has become a matter of serious doubt, whether Texas will ever rise or prosper, so long as it is united with Coahuila. The question of separating, with a view of forming a territorial government, as a territory of this nation, is beginning to occupy much of the public attention.

Distressing Event.—We learn that a child about four years old, belonging to a Mr. —, living on the corner of Sophia and Buffalo streets, in this village, on Wednesday evening last, playing with some shavings near the fire place, communicated the fire to its clothes, and was so dreadfully burned as to expire during the night. There was no one present when the fire commenced, to render assistance, except the mother, who was so completely *intoxicated* as to be beyond the power of extinguishing the flames or even making any attempt. When the child scolded were almost burned to a cinder, she did indeed make an attempt, more *brutal* than human, to remove them, and while doing so literally scraped away the skin and flesh of the agonized sufferer.—*Rochester, N. Y. paper.*

From the Perry Forester.—The following curious and lucid letter was received by the editor of this paper through the medium of the Post Office at this place, enclosing a good five dollar note on the bank of Gettysburg. It is without date or name, and if it is really what it imports to be, it is a strong indication of the powers of *conscience*. We would recommend to all defaulters similarly situated, to go and do likewise:

"Dear Sir: The enclosed note you will appropriate to your own use—it is intended as a recompence for money which I appropriated to my use some time since, belonging to you. It needs no receipt or thanks, nothing but

MUM."

Perjury.—Judge Bay, of South Carolina, has decided at Chambers, on an application for the discharge of one Nichols, accused of perjury, that the statutes of that state do not declare false swearing at election to be perjury; and that such false swearing is not a common law infraction of voter; it is not falling within any of the definitions of the crime of perjury. He therefore discharged the accused, who was brought before him by *a habeas corpus*.

The Marquis de Lafayette, in the introduction to his history of Louisiana, speaks thus of the supreme tribunal of our country:

"There is at Washington a power which is neither grand nor noble in its character; it is neither surrounded with pomp, nor decked with heraldry. It has forgotten how to truth and honor. But it is a power which in its justice and severity, will be a scourge to the people of the United States."

Speaking of U. S. A.—In the *Advertiser* of Nov. 10, it is reported that a new Canal and a bridge across the Susquehanna River are to be constructed, and that the Canal will be completed in 1832, and the bridge in 1833.

The Reading Journal says: The Rev. Mr. Lamphear, of Gettysburg, is a man of great piety and talents, and is highly esteemed in that town. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and a teacher in the public schools. He is a good citizen, and a credit to the community. His son, Mr. Lamphear, is a Mulberry tree, which for two successive

years, has borne a double crop of mulberries. The second crop for the present year is now ripe. The tree was very full and the fruit was as large and perfect as any gathered in the proper season.—*York Gaz.* Nov. 16.

Handsome Present.—Mr. Rhind, our Minister to the Porte, is said to have been presented by the Sultan with four Arabian Studs of the finest breed. This is a noble, but it may be a tantalizing present—for how could Mr. R. accept them—for the constitution says, that "No person holding any office of profit or trust [under the U. S. States] shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or Foreign State." Will Congress permit Mr. R. to retain his Arabian Studs—or will they go into the usual place of deposit for presents, the Department of State!—It now abounds with superb snuff-boxes, swords, guns, medals, &c.—and will the horses take the same direction—or how are they to be kept!—*Rich. Com.*

Lafayette.—The National Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from Gen. Lafayette to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Paris, Oct. 9.

"We persevere in our system of non-intervention, but while we declare that if the other powers shall enter the territory of our neighbors, for instance Belgium, Piedmont or Spain, by sea, we will immediately enter it likewise, and in the contrary case, we shall leave those neighbors to settle their own affairs. It does not prevent a lively interest being felt in France for those who follow our example. The independence of Belgium is one of the first fruits of our revolution.

You will see upon the whole that we are advancing in the path of political and social civilization. The wound of Levasseur is not yet cured, but he is better."

The Weather.—The papers which have reached us within the last few days, inform us that there is snow six inches deep in Vermont, that N. York has been deluged with rain for eight or nine days, and that the inhabitants of New-Orleans have been visited by a frosty atmosphere. None of the three visitations are ours. We are in the full enjoyment of summer, outliving almost the reign of autumn, and encroaching on the domain of winter. Our fields are green with verdure, animated with the springing grain, and presenting abundant pasture to our flocks and herds. And as to our gardens—we have too much regard to the feelings of our friends north and south of us, to go into very minute particulars—but we will just take occasion to mention, that we can dine daily on the green peas, celery, lettuce and cauliflower, which grow in the open air, and which, from present appearances, are as likely to adorn our tables, and satisfy our tastes for weeks to come, as they have done for weeks past. We cannot therefore, join in the general complaint of the weather which our neighbors towards both the poles are venting.

National Journal.

The coffin of Col. Willett, who died recently in the city of New-York, was made of pieces of wood, collected by himself many years ago from different revolutionary battle grounds. The corpse, in compliance with a written request of the deceased, was habited in a complete suit of ancient citizens' apparel, including an old fashioned three cornered hat, which had been preserved for that purpose. It is estimated that several thousand persons passed through the house for the purpose of viewing the remains.

Gold.—On referring to the annual reports from the directors of the Mint, it appears that the amount of Gold received for coinage from the Southern States, has increased very considerably within the last few years. The Philadelphia Gazette, which has recently examined these documents, says, that previous to the year 1824, the supply from domestic sources bore a very small proportion to the whole amount received for coinage, and did not, in fact, exceed the value of \$300,000 yearly. During the year 1829, however, we perceive, says that paper, the gold of the U. States received at the Mint, amounted to about \$154,000, being very nearly equal to the foreign supply for the same period: and it is understood from a satisfactory source, that the amount received from the Southern States, within the first three quarters of the present year, was estimated at an average of 300 tons each.

Deaths by Steam Explosion.—It appears by a statement in Silliman's Journal, No. 39, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed, in this country, by explosions from steamboat boilers.

shocked at this wanton ridicule and profligation of devotional exercise, remonstrated, and endeavored to prevent him. Odle immediately became enraged, and commenced a furious attack upon Lamphear, who retreated, and endeavored to avoid him. Odle became furious and abusive in the extreme, when Mr. Graham interfered, and attempted to pacify him. Odle kicked Mr. G. several times, who at last retaliated, and struck him one blow, which unfortunately hit him on the temporal bone just back of the left ear, which felled him to the earth a dead man. Graham has since been bound over for trial.

The Dey of Algiers has written from Naples, soliciting an annual pension, as absolutely necessary for his support.

The necessity was not thought very pressing, as he had taken away with him from Algiers 40 millions of francs in gold, silver and jewels. Fourteen lions, a part of the menagerie of the Dey, were embarked Sept. 1st, from Algiers for France, destined for the Garden of Plants, at Paris.

From the Rochester N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

Business and Markets.—Our mills now make 2,000 barrels flour per day, and can make 3,000, containing, with two more now building, 70 runs of stones—wheat abundant at 90 to 96 cents, pouring in from 60 to 80 miles south and west; 200,000 bushels this year from Ohio, fair quality, also much pot and pearl ash, and other produce. Within the last twenty days we have sent \$50,000, in cash, into Ohio for produce.

A Small Dinner Party.—The English beat us, and perhaps every other nation, in the *lavishness* of their dinners. The most extensive dinner ever given in England was that of Lord Romney to the Kent Volunteers, when the late king reviewed them at his lordship's seat, near Maidstone. The length of the tables 13,333 yards, or seven miles and a half, and the boards of which they were made cost £1,500.

Improvement in Telegraphic Correspondence.—An idea has lately been started in Paris, which, if carried into effect, will doubtless be attended with many curious results. It consists in the establishment of lines of telegraphs all over the Kingdom, which are to be open to the public in their individual communications with each other, on the same footing as the General Post Office. It has been calculated that a short notification may thus be transmitted over a space equal to that from Liverpool to London in the course of five minutes, at the very moderate expense of 20 francs.

The Mobile Register states, on the authority of a letter from Clark county, Alabama, that no rain had fallen there between the 14th June and the 25th October.

A Russian vessel from the Black Sea arrived at Constantinople early in August, with *seventy beautiful Circassian slaves*, who were bought by the Turkish Lords, at the rate of 7000 piastres each! The Turks had feared that the loss of Anapa would cut off their supply of Circassians.

Deaths by Steam Explosion.—It appears by a statement in Silliman's Journal, No. 39, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed, in this country, by explosions from steamboat boilers.

From the New-York American.

The number of steamboats in operation in the waters of the State of New-York, is estimated by the editors of the Daily Advertiser at 86. On the Mississippi there are supposed to be 150 steamboats, one hundred of which are of a large size. Many of the boats which navigate the North River and Long Island Sound are of the first class. The President measures, according to the mode adopted in the United States, 527 tons, the Benjamin Franklin 422, the North America 430, the Chancellor Livingston 425, the Ohio 412, the De Witt Clinton 373, the Washington 329, the Albany 326. A very large proportion of those on the Mississippi are estimated at an average of 300 tons each.

Courage.—The following appalling story is related of Sibley, the celebrated general, in one of his accounts in the "Times":—"On the evening of the wind carried him into the Irish Channel, and as he saw no prospect of finding shelter, he made up his mind to let go his anchor, and determined to let the waves break over him. While thus situated, his crew saw him fall into the water, and one of them, who was a sailor, leaped overboard, and, swimming to him, took hold of his arm, and, supporting him, got him into the boat again. The crew then got him into the boat again, and supported him until morning, when he was brought into the harbor of Cork, Ireland, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the people."

Unparalleled Steam Engine Trip.—Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the Rocket Engine on the Manchester and Liverpool Rail Way, had this week described in his favor a wager of one thousand guineas upon the speed of his Engine in traversing the distance between the two towns, *thirty-two miles*, in thirty-three minutes, or in other words, at more than 50 miles per hour.

More beautiful effects of whisky.—At a hawking party in the town of Bury, New-York, last week, a man by the name of Levi Odle was suddenly killed in an encounter with a Mr. Graham. Odle was intoxicated, and proposed going to prayer, and accordingly knelt down and commenced a mock prayer. A Mr. Lamphear who was present,

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. J. Rathraff, Mr. Jacob Martin, of this county, to Miss Lydia Rider, of the city of Baltimore.

On Thursday the 11th inst. by the same, Mr. Daniel Wehler, to Miss Anna Stockboth, of Hamilton township.

On the 4th inst. Mr. Benjamin Arthur to Miss Anna Owings—both of Baltimore county, Maryland.

DIED,

On Thursday last, an infant child of Mr. Wm. H. Lott, of Mountpleasant township, aged 2 months.

At the Poor House, on Monday the 15th inst. Mr. Levi Swigart, formerly of Berlin, in this county.

In York, on Friday last, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. Hannah Coleman, wife of Thomas B. Coleman, Esq., and daughter of the late David Cassat, Esq., of that place.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late A. Fahnstock and Bittinger, either by Bond, Notes, or Book Accounts, are earnestly requested to make payment on or before the first day of January next—or they will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. It is hoped all persons concerned will avail themselves of this Notice.

SAMUEL FAHNSTOCK.
YORK SPRINGS, NOV. 23.

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL AT

CLARKSON'S,
And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

NOV. 23.

TO THE LOVERS OF

DRY FIBBT.

WATER PROOF

BOOTS & SHOES.

DANIEL BALDWIN,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has made himself acquainted with the process of rendering BOOTS and SHOES

WATER PROOF,

either of Leather, Buck-skin, Lasting, or Silk. He has also procured excellent workmen; and will be enabled to furnish work, in his line, of superior quality. He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public. His shop is next door to Mr. Smyer's, in York-street.

N. B. An Apprentice to

the Shoemaking business is wanted as above. Advantageous terms will be offered, if immediate application is made.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 23.

FOR RENT,

BERMUDIAN CREEK

WOOLLEN FACTORY,
NOW in possession of WM. ELLIS,

situated in Huntington township, Adams county, about 3 miles south of Petersburg, (York Springs.) Attached to the above Establishment is about

200 Acres of Land;

with plenty of Fruit Trees, both Apple and Peach. The Machinery is in good order, and will suit for either MANUFACTURING, or common COUNTRY FULLING and WOOL CARDING.

A good workman can have a generous bargain of the above, by applying to the Subscriber, living in Petersburg, York Springs.

THOMAS STEPHENS,

Es'r in part of J. Stephens, dec'd.

Nov. 23.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 4th of Dec.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn

Bullets.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$50,000	51	do	100
1 " 15,000	51	do	90
1 " 10,000	51	do	80
1 " 5,000	51	do	70
1 " 4,000	102	do	60
10 " 1,000	102	do	50
19 " 600	102	do	40
19 " 500	201	do	30
19 " 400	1122	do	20
10 " 300	11475	do	10
20 " 200			

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

consumption high rising the tax he had paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a tax of 15 per cent. or "15 dollars on every hundred of the cost," as Mr. Raguet has it, on wheat and Indian corn—*corns and hickory nuts*—but the price of these is not affected by the "tax" on them.

It is then manifest, that the farmers pay less money for the articles needed by them, because of the manufacture at home; but they did before such manufacture was established. We defy the showing of a single case to the contrary, even in "cradles" or "artificial flowers." But this is not all. The divided labor of the people gives to the landholders larger and more safe markets for their various commodities in grain and other vegetables, meats, drink, fuel, timber, lumber, and all other products and profits, in one year, than all the world has given them since the revolution; excepting the cultivators of cotton &c. whose

product, for great export, is of small comparison with the requisitions of the home market. This may appear an extravagant expression to those who have not reflected on the subject—but the points that we have previously made and sustained, are to us confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ; that this assertion is much within the range of "holy truth."

We had a table of the receipts, according to the net amounts given by Seybert until 1815, and since derived from the documents. The average from 1791 to 1800 was less than \$8,000,000. In 1800 to 1812 (or the war) 12,000,000.

In 1816 and 1817, because of the exhausted stock of foreign goods of all sorts during the war, the average was *31,500,000.

1818 17,500,000
1819 20,000,000
1820 15,000,000
1821 13,000,000
1822 17,500,000

1823 19,000,000
1824 17,500,000
1825 20,000,000
1826 23,000,000
1827 19,700,000
1828 23,000,000

1829 (about) 12,500,000
1830 est. 22,000,000

These figures simply show that the various tariffs have had no necessary effect on the revenue, unless probably to increase it. In

1820, 21 and 22, the productive labor of our country was at its lowest ebb, and the revenue, in those years, was only 45,500,000; for the same time as in the two years of 1828 and 1829.

The great benefit to the farmers from the division of labor, it has been conclusively demonstrated—but what must become of at least two millions of free persons, who are subsisted by domestic manufacture and internal improvement—these being abandoned!

This is, indeed, a SOLEMN QUESTION. Are the tanners, curriers, boot and shoe makers, saddle-Is., and all the rest of the mechanics, to be cast out of employment—all the workers in iron, lead, copper—in wool and cotton, flax and hemp, to be driven from their homes, to seek new means of livelihood, and surely because these freemen "increase and multiply" faster than some of the southern holders of slaves wish that they should? Here is the foundation of the opposition to the protecting tariff! It's not worth while to discuss the matter. As we stand before God, we believe

that the more rapid increase of citizens in the north, middle and west, is the leading cause of the furious opposition to the tariff that is now going on, though unknown to the multitude of our opponents, for the assured thing may not be openly proclaimed. We believe it is the ground on which the leading politicians of S. Carolina have placed themselves. Let the laboring people think of it, and when working men vote for their children, let them reflect upon the desolation which these persons would cause, to hold political power—"rather to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

*Notwithstanding the protecting tariff of 1816

the increase of two millions, notwithstanding the "anomalous tariff" of 1824.

As stated by Mr. Secretary Ingham; notwithstanding the revenue destroying tariff of 1828. In 1829, the three first quarters yielded \$17,770,000.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Choctaws.—By this week's mail we received a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability, residing in the Choctaw nation, from which we learn further particulars respecting the late treaty effected by the Secretary of War and General Coffee. The consequences of such a treaty, effected at such a time, and by such means, as we have reason to fear, the Choctaw treaty has been, may well be dreaded. The following facts communicated by the gentleman alluded to above, ought to claim the particular attention of every reader.

This nation is, at this time, in a wretched situation, as are also the Chickasaws. Treaties have been made with the Chiefs of these nations, by which they are to relinquish their country and remove to the western wilderness. The common people are almost universally dissatisfied and distressed. A few of the principal men are quieted. Should the treaty with the Choctaws be ratified, and no further provision made for the poor, there will be great injustice and great suffering; and numbers will no doubt perish. I cannot but feel

a confidence that a redeeming spirit will yet be found in the justice and humanity of our national legislature. They have it in their power to wipe off the foul stain that is about to be fixed upon the American character.

Intemperance is again sweeping through this part of the nation, and the Chickasaw nation, as with the besom of destruction; and there are none to arrest its progress. In the last named nation, it is said by people who have long resided there, such a scene of intoxication was never before witnessed, as was exhibited during the distribution of the annuity, a week or two since.—Many, in despair, seem to have given themselves up as lost; and seem to drown their sorrows by intoxication.—The chiefs are either afraid or indisposed, to use any efforts to suppress it.

After the treaty was made with the Chickasaws, the agent of that nation issued a printed circular in which he says, "Instructions which must be regarded have been received from the Secretary of War, directing me to prohibit any person from settling upon the Indian land; it will, of course become my duty to arrest and place in the hands of the Marshals of Alabama and Mississippi all who, becoming intruders, shall thereby violate the provisions of the Indian intercourse act of 1802."—About the same time, the Choctaws were told if they did not make a treaty, the agent should be removed, and they could have no protection from the United States.

The following note, addressed to Col. John Lowrey, Special Agent of the government, was omitted last week—it forms a part of the correspondence we published.

New ECHOES, C. N.

October 22d, 1830

Sir: The General Council have deliberated upon the subject of your propositions submitted through me for their consideration, and the enclosed document contains the result of that deliberation, which is submitted for your information. The Cherokees have

long since come to the conclusion never

again to cede another foot of land, and of this determination there is abundant proof to be found among the public documents in the offices of the General Government. The President was addressed upon this subject fully at Nashville last summer, through the Agent,

and they now only ask from the General Government the protection of those rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to them under former treaties.—The offer of new guarantees can be no inducement to treat.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN ROSS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

The following is an account of one of those most distressing cases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a shudder—a case of Hydrophobia.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:

Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time,

that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia; and thinking it unsafe

that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining

the dog, he was bitten severely on the hand.

The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to

prove the correctness or incorrectness

of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow,

which had been bitten by the same dog,

a short time previous to his confinement,

died a few days after, with every symptom

of hydrophobia, which was fear-

ful evidence to the wretched man that he too had within him all the elements

of a quick coming and most appalling

death. Medical aid was immediately

secured, and all the known specifics for

hydrophobia put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and

he felt that he was out of danger, felt

that the applications had the desired

effect; when he learned that the myste-

rious & maddening agent was at work

within him—learned that he must die a

mad man! On Thursday evening pre-

vious to his death, while he was sitting

before the fire, his mother had occasion

to pour some water into a dish that

stood before him, which caused him to

shudder and catch his breath, some-

thing as a person does on being sud-

denly immersed in water. This was

the first symptom he exhibited.—Dr.

Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was cal-

led on Friday, who says that he saw

nothing unusual in the appearance of

Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were

considerably protruded out of the head

—very glassy in their appearance, and

the pupils of which were very much en-

larged.

The patient continued in this situa-

tion free from pain, and well at heart,

until one o'clock, on Sunday morning,

when he suddenly sprang from his bed

and exclaimed to the bystanders, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who, from

curiosity, remained with him thro' the

night)—"Clear the room!" They imme-

diately withdrew, and he was confin-

ed in the room alone. Now commen-

ced a struggle, which the pen cannot

describe—the imagination cannot con-

ceive. He raved and struggled—gra-

ted his teeth—srothed at the mouth—

and yelled most distressingly. His

distorted visage, staring eyes, and fu-

rious gestures, presented a spectacle,

which, by those who have witnessed it,

can never be forgotten. The first at-

tack continued but a short time, when

he became more calm, and asked his

friends to come in to the room where

he was. "Now," said he, "bind me,

keep away from me!" Solemn and

awful as was the duty, it was done as he

requested, and the wretched man was

bound hand and foot to his bed, where

with agonies, and groans, and shouts,

too fearful to be told, and too dreadful

ever to be forgotten, he died, at about

10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

W. G. R.

Genoa, Cayuga co., Nov. 1.

Salt water has lately been discovered

within 4 miles of Chillicothe, Ohio.

It is said that the English East India Company has, during the last 16 or 17 years, derived a revenue of one million pounds sterling from the worshippers at Juggernaut.

At a late meeting of the Court of Proprietors, a motion was made to do away the tribute, on the ground that the continuance of it would be sanctioning idol worship. The motion was rejected by a large majority.

A white man of the name of ELIJAH KIRKOUGH, was hung at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 5th inst. for the crime of wilful murder. At the same time, a negro man named CAREY was hung for breaking into a kitchen, or outhouse, where no one slept, and robbing it of articles, worth, perhaps, five dollars.

According to this tariff of legal penalties, the life of an individual is worth five dollars; and in their moral code, stealing a fitch or two of bacon is as heinous a crime as the foulest murder. The reader will understand, of course, that there is no penitentiary in the state of North Carolina—Nat. Int.

ib.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

consumption might reduce the tax he had paid. We do not grow any tea. But there is a tax of 15 per cent, or 15 dollars on every hundred of the cost," as Mr. Ruggert has it, on wheat and Indian corn—*acorns and hickory nuts*—but the price of these is not affected by the "tax" on them.

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1819 20,000,000

1820 15,000,000

1821 13,000,000

1822 17,500,000

1823 19,000,000

1824 17,500,000

1825 \$20,000,000

1826 23,000,000

1827 19,700,000

1828 23,000,000

1829 (about) 122,500,000

1830 estimated 122,000,000

These figures simply show that the various tariffs have had no *necessary* effect on the revenue, unless probably to increase it. In 1820, '21 and '22, the productive labor of our country was at its lowest ebb, and the revenue, in three years, was only 45,500,000—or the same sum as in the two years of 1828 and '29.

The great benefit to the farmers from the *division of labor*, has been conclusively demonstrated—but what must become of at least two millions of free persons, who are subsisted by domestic manufactures and internal improvements—these being abandoned!—This is, indeed, a *solemn question*. Are the tanners, curriers, boot and shoe makers, saddlers, and all the rest of the *mechanics*, to be cast out of employment—all the workers in iron, lead, copper—in wool and cotton, flax and hemp, to be driven from their homes, to seek new means of livelihood, and simply because these freemen "*increase and multiply*" faster than some of the southern holders of slaves wish that they should do? *Here is the foundation of the opposition to the protecting tariff.* It is not worth while to mince the matter. As we stand before God, we believe that the more rapid increase of *citizens* in the north, middle and west, is the *leading cause* of the furious opposition to the tariff that is now going on, though unknown to the multitude of our opponents, for the accused thing may not be openly proclaimed. We believe it is the ground on which the leading politicians of S. Carolina have placed themselves. Let the laboring people think of it—and when working men toil for their children, let them reflect upon the desolation which these persons would cause, to hold *political power*—"rather to rule in hell than serve in heaven."

*Notwithstanding the protecting tariff of 1815!

†Increase of two millions, notwithstanding the "abominable tariff" of 1824.

‡As stated by Mr. Secretary Ingham; notwithstanding the "revenue destroying tariff" of 1828. In 1829, the three first quarters yielded \$17,770,000.

From the Cherokee Phoenix.

Choctaws.—By this week's mail we received a letter from a gentleman residing in the Choctaw nation, from which we learn further particulars respecting the late treaty effected by the Secretary of War and General Coffee. The consequences of such a treaty, effected at such a time, and by such means, as we have reason to fear, the Choctaw treaty has been, may well be dreaded. The following facts communicated by the gentleman alluded to above, ought to claim the particular attention of every reader.

This nation is, at this time, in a wretched situation, as are also the Chickasaws. Treaties have been made with the Chiefs of these nations, by which they are to relinquish their country and remove to the western wilderness. The common people are almost universally dissatisfied and distressed. A few of the principal men are quieted. Should the treaty with the Choctaw be ratified, and no further provision made for the poor, there will be great injustice and great suffering; and numbers will no doubt perish. I cannot but feel a confidence that a redeeming spirit will yet be found in the justice and humanity of our national legislature. They have it in their power to wipe off the foul stain that is about to be fixed upon the American character.

Intemperance is again sweeping through this part of the nation, and the Chickasaw nation, as with the besom of destruction; and there are none to arrest its progress. In the last named nation, it is said by people who have long resided there, such a scene of intoxication was never before witnessed, as was exhibited during the distribution of the annuity, a week or two since.—Many, in despair, seem to have given themselves up as lost; and seem to drown their sorrows by intoxication.—The chiefs are either afraid or indisposed, to use any efforts to suppress it.

After the treaty was made with the Chickasaws, the agent of that nation issued a printed circular in which he says, "Instructions which must be regarded have been received from the Secretary of War, directing me to prohibit any person from settling upon the Indian land; it will of course become my duty to arrest and place in the hands of the Marshals of Alabama and Mississippi all who, becoming intruders, shall thereby violate the provisions of the Indian intercourse act of 1802."—About the same time, the Choctaws were told if they did not make a treaty, the agent should be removed, and they could have no protection from the United States.

The following note, addressed to Col. John Lowrey, Special Agent of the government, was omitted last week—it forms a part of the correspondence we published.

New Echota, C. N. Y.

October 22d, 1830.

Sir: The General Council have deliberated upon the subject of your propositions submitted through me for their consideration, and the enclosed document contains the result of that deliberation, which is submitted for your information. The Cherokees have long since come to the conclusion never again to cede *another foot* of land, and of this determination there is abundant proof to be found among the public documents in the offices of the General Government. The President was addressed upon this subject fully at Nashville last summer, through the Agent; and they now only ask from the General Government the protection of those rights which have been solemnly guaranteed to them under former treaties.—The offer of new guarantees can be no inducement to treat.

I am sir, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN ROSS.

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From the Auburn Free Press.

The following is an account of one of those most distressing cases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a shudder—a case of Hydrocephalus.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows:—Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrocephalus; and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog, he was bitten severely on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog, a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of hydrocephalus, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man that he too had within him all the elements of a quick coming and most appalling death. Medical aid was immediately secured, and all the known specifics for hydrocephalus put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that he was out of danger, felt that the applications had the desired effect; when he learned that the mysterious & maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a mad man! On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish that stood before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited.—Dr. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation free from pain, and well at heart, until one o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the bystanders, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who, from curiosity, remained with him thro' the night)—"Clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone. Now commenced a struggle, which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—sloshed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes, and various gestures, presented a spectacle, which, by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time, when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come in to the room where he was. "Now," said he, "bind me, keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies, and groans, and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

W. G. R.

Genoa, Cayuga co. Nov. 1.

Salt water has lately been discovered within 4 miles of Chillicothe, Ohio.

It is said that the English East India Company has, during the last 16 or 17 years, derived a revenue of one million pounds sterling from the worshippers at Juggernaut.

At a late meeting of the Court of Proprietors, a motion was made to do away the tribute, on the ground that the continuing of it would be sanctioning Idol-worship. The motion was rejected by a large majority.

A white man of the name of ELIJAH KIRKWOOD, was hung at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 5th inst. for the crime of wilful murder. At the same time, a negro man named CAREY was hung for breaking into a kitchen, or outhouse, where no one slept, and robbing it of articles, worth, perhaps, five dollars.

According to this tariff of legal penalties, the life of an individual is worth five dollars; and in their moral code, stealing a fitch or two of bacon is as heinous a crime as the foulest murder. The reader will understand, of course, that there is no penitentiary in the state of North Carolina.—*Nat. Int.*

The Common Council of Charleston, S. C. have invited Gen JACKSON to visit their city. It is said he will accept the invitation, and may be there some time in May.

Al. Phenix.

Every week we have accounts of destruction by fire.—Factories burnt—dwelling destroyed—and sometimes human beings burnt in them. We have, also, two or three accounts before us, of children being burnt so as to occasion their death, in consequence of being left alone by their parents, and their clothes taking fire.—We notice these things, to make people *watchful* of the dangerous element, and careful not to leave their children exposed to it.

American Vol.

The movement which has been made in Western Virginia, with a view to the separation of that State, may lead to important questions. That section of the State will never be satisfied to remain a portion of the Old Dominion, unless there shall be a still further extension of the right of suffrage, so as to enable it to counterbalance the tide-water districts. On the other hand, the districts on the tide would rather cut themselves loose from the Western Counties, than yield what they deem necessary to secure their slave property. In this state of things, it is not improbable that a separation may take place.

Nat. Int.

A recent traveller in Italy says, that he witnessed in that country, the public execution of a criminal, at which there were upwards of ten thousand persons, but among that number not more than twenty females, and those of the most abandoned cast. And yet we boast of the superior refinement of Americans over Italians! It is apprehended, on this point, we have little cause for self gratulations.—*Ral. Reg.*

A man, by the name of Martin, condemned to death in France, was reprieved on the ground of ill health—the bringing him out to execution would, as the doctors reported, *endanger his life*. This was no doubt true—but ill health under such circumstances, must have been exceedingly lucky.

The Fredonia Censor says:—"One of our brother typos advertises for *Oats!* What under the sun can a prairie want with oats? Is it possible that he has become so reduced as to be under the necessity of feeding his devils upon oats; or what would be more strange, is it possible that he has got a horse?"

Russian Manufactures.—Russia is making great progress in her different manufactures; the duties on foreign articles are immensely heavy, and the new tariff has by no means lightened the tax. Officers of the army are obliged to wear cloths manufactured in Russia, the example has been set by the Emperor, and notwithstanding its coarseness, is in very general use. The mines are prolific, and the whole of Russia internally, is assuming a new and imposing feature.

A letter from Lewisburgh, Va. published in the Frederickburgh Herald, says:—"I have never witnessed such a flood of emigration as is now pouring westward—and particularly to Missouri. There is scarcely a day but more or less are passing: and I have counted ten waggon in the streets of this small village, at one time, moving westward. Such a tide of emigration must soon plant the fertile lands of Missouri; and if her soil and climate are equal to representation, she certainly bids fair, ere long, to be one of the first States in the Union."

In the report of a committee of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, Wm. Lincoln, Chairman, it is stated, that Mr. Cyril Flint, of Hardwick, exhibited an instrument for extracting teeth, so inviting in appearance and ingenious in construction, as to merit its

mouth water to partake its application.

The treaty lately concluded with the Choctaw Indians, if carried into effect, will cost the nation four or five millions of dollars. The treaty is considered to be very advantageous to, the U. States. At this rate, the estimate of

Mr. Everett—*twenty four millions*—for the removal of all the Indians, will fall short of the reality. The Choctaws number about 12,000. All the Indians proposed to be removed, 75,000.

Charles Rhind, special agent to Turkey, has returned to the United States, with an important commercial treaty which he succeeded in forming with the Sublime Porte. *Fredonia.*

A Nova Scotia merchant, in selecting terms of the highest recommendation of some *Sailors* he had just received from England, says they are *equal to the American!* This is a compliment of some value, extorted from a rival, if not an enemy.

Ib.

Days of Thanksgiving and Prayer have been appointed, viz: In Ohio, on the 18th inst. in New-Hampshire and Rhode Island on the 25th inst. in Maine on the 2d, and in New-York on the 9th December, by the Governors of those States, respectively.

Ib.

Sacrilege.—The Baptist Meeting House at Alexandria, District of Columbia, has been twice forcibly entered lately, and robbed. The last time, the communion service of plate was taken.

A paper is in circulation for signatures in Mississippi, remonstrating against the act of the Legislature of that State, extending jurisdiction over the persons and property of the Indians.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Formosa has arrived at New-York from Havre, whence she sailed on the 20th Oct., and brings Paris papers to the 19th inclusive—our extracts are made from the New York Evening papers and the second edition of the New-York Journal of Commerce.

The editors of the latter have seen an extract of a Paris letter, dated 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 18th, which states that new disorders had taken place in that capital, in consequence of the excitement against the Ex-Ministers, and the apprehension that they would be permitted to escape with their lives. The populace paraded the streets shouting "Death to the Ministers"—"Death to Polignac." The National Guards were under arms. Some particulars of similar disturbances a few days previous, will be found below. There is no reason to apprehend permanent inconvenience from these movements.

Fresh disturbances have taken place in Auxerre which continued several days—and until troops came in from the surrounding country to quell the mob.

The Quotidienne of the 18th, says it is reported that insubordination has broken out in a regiment quartered not many leagues from Paris, that many of the soldiers have refused to obey their officers, and have deserted and dispersed themselves about the country. Orders have been given at the Barracks of Paris to arrest such of them as may attempt to enter the city.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock, says the Constitutionnel of the 16th, a telegraph dispatch announced that the Emperor Nicholas had formally acknowledged the new French Government, and its King Louis Philip.

The recognition of the new government by Russia had inspired speculators with confidence, and caused the price of stocks to improve.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The central committee of Belgium, on the 12th of October, issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, and for determining the number to be sent from each district. By this decree the elections are to begin throughout Belgium on the 27th of October—

The National Congress is to assemble on the 3d of November. The Congress is to be installed under the Presidency of the oldest member, the four youngest serving as secretaries. After the members shall have produced their credentials, the Congress is then to be definitely organized.

There is no confirmation of the report of the march of the Prussian army upon Belgium.

The French Government has given the necessary orders to all the authorities on the frontiers, to prevent any invasion of the resolution of non-intervention in the affairs of Belgium, and consequently a detachment of gendarmes has been placed under the orders of the officer commanding the brigades at Valenciennes, not only to maintain order there, but to prevent the natives of France from passing into Belgium by the cross roads.

An exact list had been made of the victims injured by the fire of Prince Frederick during the four days at Brussels. They amounted, as far as known, to 168 killed, and 511 wounded.

Brussels, Oct. 13.—We learn from a sure source, that the mission of the Prince of Orange to the Belgian troops, is the result of diplomatic negotiation. There has been a conference at the Hague, at which the Ambassadors of four great powers—Austria, and a resolution was adopted, to try for the last time, measures of mildness and reconciliation with regard to Belgium.

PRUSSIA.

The failure of the Dutch expedition against Brussels excited much sensation at Berlin, on the 8th Oct., to \$150,000.

NOTE. Oct. 8th.—The Pope was

so serious a movement without previously consulting the other powers. It would be easy enough for our army to subdue the Belgians, who do not appear united; but such an enterprise might bring about a general war, which, though desired by our young officers, and even

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Baltimore and Ohio
RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO ROAD MAKERS AND BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received from the 22d to the 27th of the present month (November,) for the graduation of parts of the Fourth and of the Fifth Division of the Rail Road; and of a lateral Road to Fredericktown, together embracing a distance of about twenty miles. Those parts of the Fourth and Fifth Divisions commence at a point near the Mills of Smith and Anderson, about one mile south of New Market, and extend across the Monocacy River to the "Point of Rocks" on the Potowmack River. The lateral Road commences near the crossing of the Monocacy, and extends to the City of Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland.

Proposals will be received at the same time for the necessary Masonry.

Between those days, the Subscribers will attend on the ground for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by those disposed to contract. Proposers are invited to devote more attention to an examination into the situation and character of the earth to be removed, and the Stone Quarries to be used, than has usually been done. Proper attention to this matter may prevent much difficulty and embarrassment, if not loss, in the progress of the work. The line will be divided into convenient Sections.—Recommendations for temperance, capacity and integrity, will be expected to accompany all Proposals.

CASPER W. WEVER,
Superintendent.
Frederick, Md Nov. 1.

Six Cents & a basket of Savings Reward.

LETT the employment of the subscriber, on the 10th of October, an Apprentice to the Carpenter business, named ROBERT TAYLOR, about 20 years of age. Whoever returns said Apprentice, shall receive the above Reward, but no thanks or charges.

ANDREW W. BARKLEY.

Nov. 9. St

N. B. The above Apprentice left sever. I debts undischarged, amongst which was one of 10 or 12 dollars due to me.

A. W. B.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE Christian Almanac,

FOR 1831,
Just received and for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
Gettysburg, Nov. 2.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

JES'U. VAN ORSDEL,
Millers-Town, Nov. 2.

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by

12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830.

COOPERING.

JOHN FREYBURGER,

PRESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the COOPERING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Shop, in the West end of Middle street, Gettysburg; and is prepared to execute all work in his line, such as

Flour, Beer & Whiskey Barrels,

MEAT VESSELS, &c.

either of oak or white pine, with iron hoops or otherwise, and will repair old vessels of all kinds. His work shall be done with neatness and expedition, and on the most accomodating terms. He hopes to receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

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Wanted Immediately.

A NY young or middle-aged man in possession of a Cash Capital of \$250 or \$300—writing a common business hand, and possessing a common English education, will hear of a desirable, safe and profitable investment, also, a permanent, respectable, easy, and pleasant situation as equal sharer and co-partner in all the proceeds of an old established, respectable, Cash, and daily increasing lucrative business, in the City of Philadelphia, annually averaging a very desirable and handsome income. The great increase of business, and the want of steady and interested help, are the only reasons why a

Partner is wanted. A knowledge of the business can be acquired without the least difficulty, and its duties easily despatched. Application to be made in person, (or by letter, postage paid), to the Editor of this paper, or the subscriber.

GEORGE W. EVERITT,
Real Estate Broker, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33, South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 9.

RETAILERS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

BELOW the session of a Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandise," passed at the session of 1823—24 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those who have, and those who have not, taken out Licenses, within their respective Cities and Counties.

The following list is published in pursuance of said Section:

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, returned at August Term, 1830, and classified by the Judges and Commissioners of said County:

(Licenses are required to be taken out for Eight Months, from the first day of September, 1830. Those marked thus * have not taken out their Licenses.)

GETTYSBURG. Classes

1. Joel B. Danner,	6
2. Charles J. Shower,	6
3. Thomas J. Cooper,	7
4. William Reynolds and Co.	8
5. Daniel Compton,	6
6. Peter Besel,*	6
7. William Gillespie,	8
8. Bernhard Gilbert,*	8
9. Samuel H. Buchler,	8
10. Robert Smith,	7
11. Michael C. Clarkson,	8
12. Jesse Gilbert,	8

MOUNTJOY.

13. Martin and Joseph Carl,	7
14. Fox and Henry,	8
15. Thomas Dickey,	8
16. John Barnitz,*	8
17. George Bangs,	8

HUNTINGTON.

22. Henry Buttinger,*	6
23. William Gardner,	6
24. Joseph Miller and Co.	7
25. C. & H. Barnitz,*	7
26. Daniel F. Fahnestock,	7
27. William Hildebrand,	7
28. Christian Picking,*	7
29. Philip Eick,	8
30. Hugh McSherry,	8

HAMILTONBAN.

31. Blythe & Johnson,*	7
32. C. & H. Barnitz,*	8
33. Boyd & Flohr,*	8
34. Jacob Headly,*	8
35. James D. Paxton,*	8

MENAIKEN.

36. George Wilson,	8
37. Philip Long,	8
38. Samuel Wright,	8
39. John Lehman,	8
40. Simon Becker,	8

READING.

41. John Brough,	8
42. Jacob Brough,*	8
43. Enoch Simpson,*	8
44. John M'Knight,*	8
45. Abraham King,	8

FRANKLIN.

46. Jacob Latshaw,*	8
47. John Gourley,	8
48. David Middlehoff,	8
49. A. S. E. Duncan,	8
50. Thomas M'Knight,*	8

CONOWAGO.

51. Albert Vandike,	8
52. George Myers,*	8
53. David Becker,*	8

COOPERING.

54. William Albright,

55. John Morningstar,

GERMANY.

56. M'Sherry & Will,

57. Henry Shriver,

58. Christian Bishop,

TYRONE.

59. John & Jesse Houk,

MOUNTPEASANT.

60. John Miller,

61. Henry Sanders,

62. Henry Brinkerhoff,*

63. Christian Hemler,

64. Abraham Reeve,*

Those persons who have not listed their Licenses, are requested to do so during the week of the Court.

WILLIAM S. COBEAN,

Treasurer of Adams County.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1830.

31

Washington College.

THE Board of Trustees take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have organized the Faculty in this Institution, and that the College opened under the new Faculty, on the first Monday of November inst.

THE FACULTY CONSIST OF

The Rev. DAVID ELLIOTT, A. M. Professor of Moral and Mental Philosophy and Polite Literature, who will have the superintendence of the Institution until a Principal is obtained. The Trustees regret that the duties connected with his extensive pastoral charge have prevented him from accepting the permanent Presidency; but feel happy in the assurance that they will enjoy the benefits of his time and talents until a permanent Principal can be procured.

The Rev. Wm. P. Alrich, a graduate of Princeton College, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Mr. William Smith, a graduate of Washington College, Professor of Languages.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

PREPARATORY OR GRIMM'S CLASS.

Latin Grammar, History, Virgil, Homer's Iliad, Latin Elements,